THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

THE PressCommissioner has sent us a document which announces that, "an examinanion will be held in June 1887, when not less than ten probationers, *if so many be found duly qualified*, will be selected to undergo a special training to qualify them for admission to the Forest Service of India. An applicant must be a *natural-born British subject*, and must be above 17 and under 21 years of age on the lst of June 18-87. He must be unmarried, and if he marry before leaving England for India, he will forfeit his appointment. It does not, therefore, personally interest those that cannot claim to be natural Britishers. From the taxpaying point of view perhaps, however, it may be of interest to all. The doeument gives a very attractive table of pay, emoluments and prospects by way as it were of inducement to the apathetic and another by no means formidable table of the requisite subjects for the examination which every clever Indian student would be able to master in almost no time, though the first mentioned table were not half as attractive as it purposely has been made to be, and if he were not required to be a Britisher and live like one for a couple of years in England. The document goes on to inform the tax-payer that, the candidates so selected will undergo a course of training extending over two years and two months. During the first 22 months, commencing with the annual session which begins in September 1887, they will prosecute their studies at Cooper's Hill College, where arrangements have been made for instruction in Forestry and in the necessary auxiliary sciences. During the last four months, the candidates will be instructed, under suitable supervision, in such English or Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Short tours will also be made during part of the College vacations. *The entire expense of the tours and of the practical instruction will be defrayed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.* There our interest ceases and we need know no further.

SINCE the Juggurnath Temple case is strictly sub-judice, we have studiously refrained from making any comments on it, though as Hindus, we are keenly interested in its issue. In doing so, our object has been to allay unnecessary popular excitement and panic and we have full confidence that a British Court of justice will after all do what is right and proper under the circumstances, and will not allow the interference of the Government to influence its verdict. We deem it, however, our duty to place before the public all that transpires, in connection with the subject in the meanwhile, and to show how intense the popular excitement in Orissa, the scene of operation, naturally is, in the hope that the authorities may take timely note of these movements and drop an "odorous" measure if they see fit. Late on Monday night, we received the following telegram from Katak:

OVER three thousand people met at a meeting of Jagannath Sanaten Dharma sabha on 16th, summary of resolutions passed.—1, worship of Jaggarnath can't be done without Rajah. II. Rajah of Kherdah managed temple during Maharatta rule, the short and slight interference of British immediately after conquest was due to Rajah being prisoner 3. There is no mis-arrangement justifying present Civil suit no misappropriation by Ranee, on contrary she supplements inadequate income from Estates with private funds and during famine years carried on worship though there was no income from Estates. 4. The suit is an interference with religion; instances were given of what is now being done by those attaching temple properties under court's order such acts being opposed to ancient practice and religious feelings; ancient sanscrit texts were cited to support above resolutions. 5, copies of resolutions be circulated all over India. 6, resolutions be submitted to India and Bengal Governments soliciting withdrawal of case.

On the subsequent morning the following telegram reached us:

At the fair in Gopinathpur twelve miles from Cuttack the Jagganath case was discussed by over three thousand people. Adhicuri Raghunathdas proved from ancient records that in 977 Todarmull assigned over Khoda Rahang Surace and other Estates to the great God and appointed Ram Chundra Data as malik. The mahomedans in no way disturbed the arrangement. In 1117 Rajah of Khimree waged war claiming Khorda Estate Rajah Birkison with the assitance of Maharattas defeated him. Maharattas never interfered with the temple. The resolutions of the Baghbatvokti prodayini sabha were unanimously approved and thanks were voted to that association.

SIR Rivers Thompson may very well exclaim "save me from my friends." They evidently feel that thei *in camera* meeting at the Chamber of Commerce the other day and the publication of its proceedings, is not enough of exhortation and appeal to perpetuate Sir Rivers' sacred memory. They are now under the necessity of taking to the rather novel and unusual shift of *advertising* their 'object' and the names of gentlemen that have been impressed into the Committee, to identify them as it were with the righteous cause inseparably and to hold them up to public derision. Some of the Committee men will hardly relish this procedure of 'pinning them and no mistake,' as they are good men and true, and we are sorry to see their names on the list. We miss, however, several names which we should have thought would figure prominently, as the owners thereof have of late been recipients of honors and favours untold. No one, however, claims the credit of the list being in any sense representative and we have no reason to quarrel with Sir Rivers' personal friends, favourites and proteges if they are anxious to do something for him, no matter under whose inspiration. Mr. Wilson made a sorry business of it the other day at the Town Hall when from his place as Sheriff he sought to expatiate on the retiring Lieutenant's 'excellencies of rule and career." The trick did not 'do,' and fell somewhat flat as it was bound to do. His friends may well congratulate themselves that it did not fare worse, for it might have.

TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

THE following Jubilee news from Bombay will be read with interest. Mr. Dinshaw Manockji Petit's family have contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Jubilee Fund. Mr. Dinshaw himself intends devoting a large sum in addition for the establishment of a permanent institution, the character of which has not yet transpired. The public expenditure in Bombay will exceed Rs. 2,00,000, half of which will be spent on illuminations and a fair.

A HEAVY snow-fall is reported on the Eastern Himalayas, and the weather in Bengal is, therefore, unusually cold for the time of year.

THE Ghee Act has proved a failure, pure and simple. The stuff is abominable as ever, and it is the price only that has had a lift. And yet Sir Rivers Thompson's friends jauntily parade this measure as one of his grand claims to public gratitude.

THE Governor of Madras declined to preside at the the Jubilee meeting at Madras in consequence of the prevailing difference of opinion as to the date for the celebration of the Jubilee. The difference is much to be regretted no doubt. But we cannot blame our Madras friends, if after the late calamity they are not in a jubilant mood. They were for putting off the celebration of the jubilee till they had well recovered from the terrible shock. The difference, however, has been made up by the tact of His Excellency the Governor.

THE Sheriff of Madras has offered a reward of Rs. 500 to any person or persons giving a clue to the detection of those who are believed to have set the Park Fair booths on fire.

THE upper ten of the Bombay European Society have a dread of corpses, it seems, and they have induced the Police to rule that no corpses are to be permitted to be carried through the Queen's Road at hours when *Saheb logs*, *Baba logs* and *Bibee logs* resort there for the purpose of "air eating." Some poor people, have been fined for infringing the law and the 'native' society is in a frenzy as a matter of course. The *Saheb logs* whose funerals don't take place till after 24 hours from death, of course, don't know or care anything about the horror with which a good Hindoo regards the abomination of *Basi moras*, and cannot induce people to cease dying at unseasonable hours. They must, therefore, forego the pleasure of having the Queen's Road all to themselves or must find a new road for the speedy carriage of those whose path they will sooner or later have to follow. Does the sight of a corpse give rise to any compunction in the *Sahebi* mind? We have not heard of many of the race who have taken to the way of Sakkya Buddah, on the sight of a corpse. How can Lord Reay's government tolerate vagaries like these? We know his Lordship is made of better stuff; even the *Pioneer* cannot approve of this highhandedness and very properly remarks:—"Apart from the inevitable appearance of cruelty in punishing people at a time of heavy affliction, so severe penalty as two hundred rupees seems uncalled for in the case of a first prosecution for a newly created offence. In dealing with popular customs of death and burial, tenderness should be the first consideration."

WEDNESDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

SIR CHARLES Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, in his evidence before the Public Service Commission, observed that it could scarcely be supposed that young European Civilians, of perhaps only four years' service, would be equally competent with Native Subordinate Judges who had served a number of years in the department. The administration of justice in India suffers from appeals being sent to young Civilians who did not know the manners and customs of the country. Sir Charles Sargent was against a Native Judge exercising criminal jurisdiction, on the ground of political reasons. The presence of an English District Judge resulted in a Native Subordinate Judge having greater independence among the natives. There must be a good deal of difference of opinion regarding the latter part of Sir Charles' proposition.

THERE is to be a Papal Jubilee this year in commemoration of the Pope's ordination as a priest. Special offerings to the Peters' Pence Funds are invited, and a book containing the list of donors is to be offered to the Pope. Chalices and other sacramental objects are also to be presented to him, which will benefit missions and poor churches. Clothing for the poor of Rome is also requested, and a tiara, as the special homage of Paris, is to be subscribed for, in which, the Archbishop of Paris suggests, jewels now only ministering to vanity may find a noble use.

IT is reported that His Highness the Maharajah of Tipperah is expected to come down to Calcutta shortly and reside at Theatre Road till the Jubilee demonstration is over. We understand also that His Higness the Maharajah Scindia will shortly arrive at the Presidency, and will stop at Ballygunge. But will not the L. G. scold the Maharaja of Tipperah for his extravagance in coming down to Calcutta jubilating?

LORD Colin-Campbell, forgetful of the proverb which warns us that it is possible to have "too much of a good thing," has already given notice of an application for a new trial; and it is quite on the cards that the whole of the interesting drama may be re-enacted on the boards of the highest tribunal England in the course of the next few months.

THE Austrian Government has officially intimated its displeasure at the Porte's adoption of a Russian policy in the Balkan Peninsula; and has given warning that, if this policy be not abandoned, a serious misunderstanding is likely to ensue. The English Government is credited with sending a similar remonstrance.

THE Quetta line by the latest accounts is now close up to the Khojak, and General Browne hopes to be through with the Hurnai line to the Peshin plateau before many weeks have passed. The weather, however, has been untoward of late, and this may delay him.

THE International train which carries the Indian mail ran off the rails on the morning of the 29th ultimo after leaving the station at Namur. A number of persons were hurt, but fortunately not dangerously. Much damage was done.

THE privilege of volunteering for the Burmah police has been offered to native regiments returning to India. Sir F. Roberts has issued an order urging the officers to encourage their men to enlist, because it is imperative to raise sixteen thousand police before reducing the Burmah field force. As we said recently "police" is but a convenient term and the military force will have to be maintained intact for all intents and purposes. By the way, why pay bonus to volunteers? The simplest plan would be to say such and such regiments of the line are to be henceforward called 'Police' and there will be an end of it.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, lately speaking at Hawick, said, that although there were still grave obstacles to surmount, the forthcoming conference increased the hopes of unity being restored among the Liberals, because all were sincere in their desire for concord. Mr. Chamberlain said, he was hopeful that the land settlement was possible, uniting the Conservatives, the Liberals, and the Irish members. He reiterated the plan for giving autonomy to Ireland, as in the case of Canada. This means half the Home Rule scheme accepted.

THURSDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

OWING to the large purchases of horses which were taking place in Germany for the armies of foreign countries, the German Government has issued orders prohibiting such exportation.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue, excluding the salt revenue, for the first nine months of the current financial year has been Rs.70,83,000, as compared with Rs. 70,56,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad intends to commemorate the Jubilee at Murshidabad by founding a midwifery institution. At the palace there are to be illuminations and fireworks, a dinner and ball to the European residents of the district, and a distribution of alms to the poor.

THE *Pioneer* says:— The question of Simla Allowances is now under consideration, and probably a revised scale will be issued before the Government of India next visits the Summer Capital. Is this meant as a sop to the anti-exodus agitators? Reduction of allowances may be very good but reduction of the whole thing will be infinitely better.

THERE has recently been another added to the many sad tragedies resulting from the custom of blood-feuds amongst the Naga tribes of the Assam frontier. A contemporary states:—"Just a year ago, the blood-feud which the Jaboka Nagas have persistently waged against the Banpara Nagas came unpleasantly into prominence, by reason of a treacherous attack which the former perpetrated by decoying the Banpara chiefs to the Utu Jaboka village, on a pretence of reconciliation, and there massacring them to the number of over fifty. The same feud has now resulted, an Assam correspondent telegraphs, in a gross outrage of the Sibsagar inner line; a Nokrang Banpara man and woman having been seized at Bhoghurid, taken across the line, and there murdered. The Banparas are again appealing to Government to stop the feud."

THE story told in Vienna of the shooting of Colonel Reutern by the Czar is that the former was innocently engaged in doing some secretary work for his imperial chief. He had lighted a cigar the while. The Emperor came into the room unexpectedly. Major Reutern, caught in what would seem to be regarded as a breach of etiquette, hurriedly rose and put his cigar behind his back. The Emperor, startled by the movement—going about, it would seem, in a permanent condition of nervous terror—instantly drew a revolver, and fired at the luckless officer, killing him on the spot.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Mirzapore to the Allahabad paper:—"Moonshi Ishri Narain, Subordinate Judge of Mirzapore, was beaten with shoes by one Sheomangal Brahman while returning from the cutcherry on the evening of the 17th instant. The prisoner was brought before the Deputy Magistrate for trial, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. It is not yet known why the accused committed himself thus." The wretch fully deserved his two years, whatever may have prompted him to this act of brutality.

MR. J. G. APCAR, Clerk of the Crown, Calcutta High Court, has been granted one year's leave. Mr. Hyde Barrister-at-law has got the officiating appointment.

AN extension of one year has been granted to Mr. E. Rule Comptroller of Indian Treasuries under the fifty five years' rule. Mr. Ryland of the Uncovenanted Service and now on deputation in the Public Service Commission has been refused a similar indulgence.

WE take the following from the *Statesman*. "A Bengali gentleman named Baboo Guruprosad Ghosh, of Sukchar, residing in Huritaki Bagan Lane, died on Saturday last at the age of 105 years. He was healthy and strong till within the last two years, when his health began to fail. It is also remarkable that his wife lived to the age of 98, and died but two years ago. The couple were betrothed at a time when the boy was barely old enough to go to *Patshala*, and the baby had just gone through the *annaprasan* ceremony. Having been once a Government servant, he has been drawing his pension for the past forty years." This is refreshing in these degenerate days of the Kalijuga when men hardly attain three score, and three, specially in Bengal where the climate and other causes are supposed to operate adversely on human longevity. The report, however, does not certainly corroborate the theory of a class of reformers that shortening of life and infant or early marriage, or even baby-marriage for the matter of that, go hand in hand. It shows quite the contrary in the present case, at any rate and many others might be quoted if one cared to do so.

FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

Mr. J. E. COOK, of the Bengal Accountant General's office, is not extra-favourably regarded in keranidom, and he has had imposed on him a most obnoxious task which is likely to bring him to worse odour still. He has been deputed to effect retrenchments in the office establishment of the Accountant General, Bengal. The preliminary step has been a separation of audit and account works, whereby the authorities would be in a position to find out the number of hands that might be dispensed with. There are already a dozen vacancies, which have not been filled up, and will remain so until April, when the offices will be re-organized. He will do his business in a proper spirit, let us hope.

THE first list of Knights of the Order of the Indian Empire, which was to have been published on New Year's Day, will not be issued until the date fixed by the Viceroy for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in India.

ALL newspapers in the Australian Colonies, and their number is a legion, are carried free if posted within seven days of the date of publication. This is a privilege which the Indian newspapers most eminently deserve. The Postal Finances are in a prosperous condition. Could not the Government do something in the way of concession in this direction in honor of the Jubilee.

IT is proposed to commemorate the Jubilee in Patna by reviving the scheme of an Industrial School, which was first originated to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales. A lac was subscribed by the Behar Chiefs for the purpose, to which Syed Lutif Ali Khan added another lac for the purchase of tools and machinery for use in the School. The money subscribed was advanced to the Municipality as a loan at three per cent. interest, and with this fund as a nucleus, it is proposed to place the School on a permanent and satisfactory footing.

IN a letter on trans-frontier affairs, published in the *Pioneer*, the design is attributed to the Amir of Afghanistan of extending his authority over Chitral at an early date. Should this design ever assume a practical shape, the Government of India will be placed in a more or less delicate position. The British relations with the ruler of Chitral, it is pointed out, are exceedingly friendly; and only a few months ago, he applied for a treaty and a grant of arms. If then, the Amir should proceed to attack him, the English shall appear, to the Chitral ruler at any rate, to be making a poor return indeed for the hospitality he accorded to their mission.

IT is said that, in spite of the rivalry of Indian gardens, the Chinese find it profitable to export by no means inconsiderable quantity of tea to Calcutta. During the last official year they sent us 52,1231lbs. The trade is said to owe its existence solely to the very inferior quality of the tea, which is sold at a correspondingly low price; a principal consideration with many who from choice or necessity regard its cheapness as the first essential of a purchase. The trade, however, is steadily declining, and ten years ago, the importation amounted to 992,852lbs. The reason assigned is probably the reverse of the true one. It is the superior quality of the higher class China teas which holds its own against the produce of India. We have in this a parallel to the case of foreign and indigenous opium in the China market.

A SUBSCRIPTION list has been opened at Bombay to meet the cost of sending back home two unfortunate young women who have been brought out by the Salvationists, and wish to return. Rs. 650 have been subscribed, and is it stated that for Rs. 800 the two girls could be sent to their homes in Canada. The Rev. Mr. Lewis, who took up their case, informs a Bombay paper that "the poor girls appear to have been induced to part with all their property on their way out, and have no clothes except those they stand in." All in the name of Salvation.

THERE is a great newspaper libel case in preparation in London. The plaintiff is Mr. Frank Harris Editor of the *Fortnightly review*. The complaint is that he has been charged with being the author of "The Radical programme," a libellous statement, in as much as he is also the Editor of a Tory paper called the *Evening News*. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is one of the defendants. But there are, in addition, not less than seventy country papers against which actions have been taken. The total amount of damages claimed is £119,000. They do nothing but on a grand scale in England and America.

SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

IT is rumoured that the presentation of new colours to the 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, Fort William, will be made by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin on the 16th February, the Jubilee day. There would be a fitness of things in the arrangement.

MESSRS. Stokes, White, and Ramasawamy Mudaliar, members of the Public Service Commission, have arrived at Madras, and are going on with the preliminary business there; other members will arrive on Monday. The Commission probably remains there till the 14th proximo, when they will, if possible, leave for Calcutta by steamer.

ADVICES received at Aden state that the Abyssinians have routed the forces of the Ameer of Harrar, which place they have occupied. The Ameer has fled.

NEWS has been received by the Italian Government that Aloula, the Commander of King John's forces, is threatening Massowah.

THE NIZAM OF HAIDARABAD CELEBRATES THE Jubilee by founding a Victoria Zenana hospital for purdah women.

THE MAHARAJA of Benares has ordered a silver casket which he intends to send to her Majesty with a letter of congratulation on the occasion of the Jubilee.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will probably perform the ceremony of opening the splendid new railway bridge over the Ganges at Benares.

THE Government of India propose to issue only three memoranda in future dealing with the wheat crop from time of sowing to time of reaping. The first memorandum which is now issued gives only a rough account of the state of the sowings; the second which will be published about the 15th March, will afford as accurate information as may then be procurable regarding the area, condition, and outturn of the crop, and the third and final memorandum to be issued in the latter half of May will contain revised and fuller information on those points.

IN the Punjab, the area placed under wheat is estimated at 6,857,000 acres or 2 per cent. below the area of last year. The October rains, which to a great extent regulate the earlier sowings, were confined to the districts near the hills, but during the last week of December a fair amount of rain fell generally throughout the Province and may perhaps result in an expansion of the area sown. The prospects of the crop at present is on the whole favourable, though more rain is reported to be needed in the Ambala, Ferozepore, Sialkot, and Peshawar Districts.

IN the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the prospects, up to the 30th November, were very fair, and the sowings were coming up excellently, except in places where it had rained immediately after the seeds had been put down. Later reports show that the fields are being irrigated, and they confirm the promise of a good crop. The area sown at the end of November was estimated in December to be about 4 per cent. in excess of the last year's area (5,240,340 acres).

THE prospects of the wheat crop in the Central Provinces at the end of December were very promising, especially in the Northern Districts, but some damage may have been caused by recent cloudy weather. In four districts, an increase in the area under wheat is expected owing to the favourable rainfall before the sowings began. In Chhattisgarh also more land has been taken up for the *rabi* owing to the failure of the *kharif*.

IN the Bombay Presidency, the season at the end of November was reported to be very favourable for wheat, and at that date the area sown was estimated to be, if anything, larger than the average in all parts of the Presidency. In the early part of December, there was some heavy rain in the Deccan and parts of the Karnatik, but no actual damage to sowings was reported. Later information shows that at the end of December, the young crops were coming up well and that prospects were good.

IN Berar, the area under wheat in the latter part of December was above the average, which is 807,000 acres. The crops were a foot high and generally in excellent condition, and there is every promise of a good average yield. This will be gladdening tidings no doubt to wheat growers as well as exporters.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1887.

THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

A RECENT issue of the *Pioneer* contains a thoughtful letter on the Civil Service Question from a correspondent whose initials are "K. D." We fancy we are right in identifying the writer with Mr. Knighton Deighton, of the North-West Education Department, formerly Principal of the Agra College, and now Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division. The views expressed by him in the letter under notice are deserving of the most careful and attentive consideration. All sensible and right-thinking persons are agreed that the best and most satisfactory solution of the Civil Service Question would be the holding of simultaneous competitive examinations *in England and India*, as recommended by the India Office Committee of 1860. Various objections have from time to time been urged against the carrying out of this proposal. "K. D." answers these objections satisfactorily, and puts before the public the outline of a scheme for giving effect to this policy. As a first step, he would annually reserve for the Indian candidates a certain proportion of the appointments to be made. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that the allotment of any fixed portion of the service to Indians will violate the fundamental principle of the Act of 1833 and of the Proclamation of 1858, and will not do full justice to the claims of the children of the soil. Should, however, Government fear that in the event of simultaneous examinations being held in England and India, the Indian competitors would swamp their English brethren, a certain proportion of the appointments to be made may be reserved for the latter.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent, we are glad to say, is of opinion that the Indian examination should be identical with that held in England, except that he would substitute Sanskrit and Arabic for Latin and Greek. The substitution of Sanskrit and Arabic for Latin and Greek would, to his thinking, make the competition a thoroughly equal one. This view we commend to those who, with Lord Kimberley, hold that the marks now allotted to Sanskrit and Arabic ought not to be increased, as such a measure would give an undue advantage to Indian candidates. In order to prevent the examination from being flooded by a torrent of candidates, the vast majority of whom could have no possible chance of success, "K. D." would admit as candidates those only who, being within the prescribed limits of age, had passed the M. A. Examination of one of the Indian Universities or the B. A. with honours. We would not introduce any such restriction, as it does not obtain in England. We think that the levy of a high fee from candidates would have the effect of keeping out men who could have no possible chance of success. And in regard to the test, "K. D." rightly thinks that the mere mechanical difficulties on which the opponents of the proposal to hold simultaneous examination in England and India lay so much stress, are in reality no difficulty, indeed what has been seriously urged is that of securing the papers from being tampered with, yet for the last twenty years or so, the examination papers of the Calcutta University have been printed in England; and though, after reaching this country, they have to be sent out to every considerable town in the Bengal Presidency, I cannot remember a single instance of their having prematurely found their way into the hands of candidates. The risk, moreover, in the case of an examination for the Civil Service, if it can be spoken of as a risk, would be infinitely smaller. In the first place, it would not be necessary to have more than one centre of examination, for no candidate could reasonably complain of having to make the journey to Calcutta, Madras, or, Bombay, instead of the voyage to England. In the second place, it is as a rule, in the lower, not the higher, examinations that candidates are found to attempt unfair measures. But they used to say that a man who would copy at a competitive examination would sell his dead mother's hair, and without any exceptionally large belief in human nature, I confess that I do not dread lest candidates for such appointments as those to the Civil Service should resort to what I suppose is legally a "felony." The experience gained from the Calcutta University examinations conclusively shows that in the case of the Civil Service examination, the risk of the papers being tampered with is, indeed, very small, so much so that it need not be taken into account."

Another objection urged against simultaneous examination in England and India is that under such a system an undue share of appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service would go to the Bengalis. "K. D." does not think that the period during which the Bengali would enjoy this *quasi-monopoly* is at all likely to be of long duration. He says:—"For not only are Madras and Bombay pressing very closely upon the heels of Bengal, but even the more backward provinces, such as the N. W. P. and the Punjab, are coming up in the race in a way that would not have been believed possible a dozen years ago, and the establishment of provincial universities will quickly lessen the already inconsiderable start which accident has given to one particular section of the community. Again, though the Bengali intellect is quicker than that of the hardier races of upper India, I do not think that it is at all a superior intellect. It may place its possessor in the front in the case of the less searching examinations; it will not, when the training is equal, give him any advantage in such an examination as that for the Civil Service. On the contrary, I believe that twenty years hence the stronger physiognomy will be found to go hand in hand with the more robust intellect, and that, in the strain of competition, endurance and nervous force will be more than a match for subtility and acuteness." "K. D." insists on the necessity of making the selected Indian candidates reside at one of the English Universities. We need hardly say that we do not agree with him in this respect. As we have, however, recently discussed this subject in commenting upon Mr. Tupp's letters to the *Pioneer*, we need not repeat what we said on that occasion.

DIVIDE ET IMPERA.

IT HAS scarcely fallen to our lot to read a more unworthy and mischievous paper in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century* than the one that has been contributed to the December number of that magazine by Sir William Gregory, late Governor of Ceylon. The paper is entitled "*The Loyalty of the Indian Mahomedans*," and characterised by a narrowness of spirit and a bias against the Hindoo population, which cannot be too strongly condemned. Sir William Gregory reports that the Mahomedans as a body have not taken adequate advantage of the educational facilities which the British Government has placed at the disposal of all classes of its subjects without any distinction. We need hardly say that we fully share this regret. The backward condition of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects has from some time past received the careful and attentive consideration of Government; and during the last 15 years effectual measures have been adopted for improving it. This is very well-known to the general reader, who feels that Government has been giving special encouragement to the Mahomedans at the expense of the Hindus. Those who have studied the question are aware that if the Mahomedans have fallen behind in the race for life, it is simply because they have not marched with the times. Even the Government of India, which has been doing so much for the Mahomedans since the time of Lord Mayo, has admitted this distinctly. But Sir William Gregory has made an important discovery. He has found out that the reason why the Mahomedans are not found in large numbers in the public service, is that they cannot creep and crawl like the Hindus. He writes: "They (the Mahomedans) are a sturdy proud class, and their pride prevented them from adopting the cringing pliancy and submissiveness of the low caste Hindus. He had no objection to creep and crawl, and he crept and crawled into all the good berths." We do not wish thoroughly to characterise this passage. It is enough to say that even the *Pioneer*, which has for some time past been a zealous champion of the Mahomedan cause, is constrained to say that the language used by Sir William Gregory in the passage quoted above, "is altogether discreditable to a writer gravely dealing with a public question in an important magazine." Our contemporary proceeds—"For the Hindu, on the showing of the argument before us, has crept and crawled into all the good berths by simply taking intelligent advantage of the opportunities for learning English and acquiring the other qualifications for office work which were held out to all alike by the British authorities. It is not necessary to be uncivil to any body in this matter. We are content to say that it was the 'pride' of the Mahomedans that held them aloof from the Anglo-Indian schools and colleges; but all their best friends lament that pride. Sir William Gregory does this himself, and recognises the mistake the Mahomedans made in not keeping abreast of Indian progress. If they had done so, however, they would have been doing exactly that which—done by the Hindus—he now calls creeping and crawling." It is superfluous to say that this must be the opinion of all right-minded persons. A false pride has hitherto deterred our Mahomedan fellow-subjects from taking advantage of the educational facilities which the Government has placed within the reach of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. For this reason, the poor Hindus are as much to blame as the man in the moon.

Nor are the few words we have quoted above, the only phrases of the kind with which the article under notice is disfigured. Sir William Gregory says:—"Our officials have discovered that crawling things can sting and wound. The Hindu papers are reeking with constant gross and violent attacks on private persons as well as officials." Again the Mahomedan "foresees the time when the once Hindu Helot will have his foot on the neck of the Mahomedan Spartan. It would be the height of unwisdom, on our part, not to recognise what is going on, not to take advantage of this favourable disposition of the leaders of Mahomedan opinion." We must confess we are entirely at a loss to understand how a man of the position of Sir William Gregory should have thought fit to abuse the poor Hindus in this foolish and gratuitously offensive form for doing what he laments that the Mahomedans have not done. Sir William gives credit to the Mahomedans for not taking part in the political movement which has been set on foot in this country. He points out that one remarkable feature which must strike every one whose attention is directed to what is going on in India, is the absenting of the Mahomedans from the meetings held for political objects. "This," observes Sir William, "is strange enough. Few years have passed since the attention of the Indian authorities was mainly directed to Mahomedan movements, which were watched with ceaseless vigilance, and deservedly, for no doubt before the Mutiny intentions to revolt were rife among them, and aspirations aroused for a return of the good old times." There is nothing strange in the phenomenon which has so much struck Sir William Gregory. Our Mahomedan fellow subjects, owing to their backward condition, have held aloof from the political movement now going on in India. Sir William Gregory himself refers to the enormous progress of thought during the past ten years. In this progress, the Muhammadans have not admittedly shared; and that is the reason of their absentation from the political movement now going on. It is really very strange that this simple explanation did not occur to Sir William Gregory. He lays much stress on the fact that the tone of the Muhammadan Press is different from that of the Hindu Press, and that a feeling of loyalty to the British Crown manifests itself in the columns of the former. He now begins to think that the Muhammadan, if he be less pliant, less accommodating, less clever, is at all events far more staunch and safe than the Hindu. How can the Muhammadans, we should like to ask Sir William Gregory, be considered safe when he himself cannot deny that before the Mutiny intentions to revolt

were rife among them. and they had aspirations for a return of the good old times? What has happened since the Mutiny to destroy these intentions and aspirations? Sir William, we are sorry, does not condescend to answer these questions. He recommends the Government to adapt its policy to meet the favourable disposition which the leaders of Muhammadan opinion are now manifesting. He remarks:—"We want the goodwill of the Muhammadans. Their ill-will was, in our memory, dangerous to our supremacy. It rests with ourselves that it shall not be so again. In ruling so vast a country as India,the old maxim of *divide et impera* should not be lost sight of. It should not be applied in the odious sense of exciting sectional animosities, but as inculcating the expediency of not placing the keys of every branch of the public service in the pockets of one particular portion of the community, although it may be the most numerous, the most versatile, quick-witted and highly-educated." In substance he says "rely on the one third who intrigued, and pet them, and repress the two thirds who are docile." We put the question thus to expose the legitimate logical sequel of the argument; but we do not admit the accuracy of the premises on which it is founded. We sincerely believe that there is no difference whatever in the loyalty of the Hindus and the Muhammadans; that our Muslim fellow-subjects are quite as quick-witted and sharp-witted as the Hindus; that they are entirely in the same boat as their neighbours; that they have the same views, aspirations and desires as their fellow subjects; that, a few mischievous intriguing interested persons apart, they are of the same opinion with us. They fully agree and sympathise with us, and go with us hand in hand. The object of Sir William Gregory, and men like him is to create a breach among us, to make the four bulls in the story go and graze in four different fields, and not to remain in the same field as helpmate to each other. Sir William openly announces his approval of the ignoble principle of *divide et impera*, and tries to work it out in the most narrow-minded way possible. The total Muhammadan population of India does not, we believe, exceed fifty millions and he says rely on a third and make enemies of two-thirds. Machiavelli himself or even Father Loyola could not have devised a more tortuous, a more ignoble and unchristian a policy. It lacks even the small modicum of common sense which narrow-minded people usually possess. It sums up its advice by saying, trust the ignorant person who has already betrayed you, and repress those who are intelligent, and loyal, and faithful.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE second annual meeting of this admirably managed Fund was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday last. The admission to the meeting was by tickets, and the arrangements made for the accommodation of the guests were all that could be wished. The attendance was large and highly influential. It represented the elite of Calcutta society, both European and Indian, and under the able superintendence of Major C. Cooper, the Secretary, and Mr. R. Turnbull, of the Calcutta Municipality,every thing was conducted in a highly satisfactory manner. The Chair was taken by His Excellency the Viceroy, the Lady President taking her seat to his left. The business of the meeting was opened by the Chairman in a few hearty sentences in which he expressed the pleasure he felt on the progress of the undertaking, and congratulated all present on the success which has attended their exertions. The Hon'ble Mr. Peile had charge of the first resolution, and his speech in support of it was by far the best that we have heard for some time in Calcutta. Abjuring all gyratory, saltatorial and oscilatory clap-traps such as now-a-days pass for oratory among a certain class of people in this city, he delivered in a calm, solemn, dignified style a flood of eloquence in every way worthy of a distinguished scholar and of the audience he addressed. The substance he gave of the annual report was at once clear, concise and to the point. For a public meeting, it was all that was necessary, all that was calculated to excite interest, without tiring the audience, The total income of the Fund up to the close of the last year was Rs. 2,22,297-9-7, out of which payments were made to grants-in-aid Rs. 12,900, to Branches Rs. 199,8-9-0 to scholarships Rs. 1573-9, sundries, 2642-3-9, leaving a large nett balance, out of which two lakhs have been invested in Government securities and Municipal debentures. It might, at first sight, appear that the saving is a little too large, and it would have been well if a larger expenditure had been incurred in the extension of the legitimate work of the Fund. But this would have been a wrong policy to follow. As Mr. Peile correctly explained, works of the kind in hand require permanency; sporadic spasmodic efforts are pernicious, and for permanency it is desirable that there should be a vested fund at hand, to yield a steady annual income. With this object in view the Central Committee desire to have an investment of five lakhs of rupees which, when effected, would enable them to guarantee permanent grants for educational and relief works. It is observable that the figures above given refer to the operations of the Central Committee, and have no concern with the Branches, each of which manages its own affairs separately. They are under the general control of the Central Committee whose principle, policy and advice they follow; but financially and in the carrying out of details, they are perfectly independent. Mr. Peile gave a summary of the operations of the Branches, and it showed that the good work is progressing satisfactorily everywhere. He concluded his speech with the following remarks:—

"To meet the views of Eastern society, we seek to convey that comfort and that knowledge to women by the hands of women, and if we make a special appeal to the educated for Indian women to take up our work, that appeal should not be refused by those who have accepted the belief that women should be suitably educated just as much as men. For, what profits education that has no practical end? Now, in none of the learned professions have the men of India established a firmer footing than in the profession of medicine. We say then as you value education for women as much as for men, do not, with the welfare of the women of your land at stake, keep back your wives and daughters from that beneficent field of knowledge. It is a noble thing both for you and for them to be moving on parallel lines to the reform which is opening out medical education to women in the largest hospitals in England, and we ask you, the educated men of India, as you have had freely placed in your hands the priceless gift of European literature and science, to convey to those who by your social customs are precluded from coming forth to seek them, the alleviation of human suffering which science affords. If your less enlightened countrymen have doubts, it is for you to remove them. If labour and money must be spent, it is for you to supply them, bringing the united intelligence and munificence of this vast continent to the service of a pure and unselfish humanity, which is venerated in the homes of every people and the temples of every creed."

Mr. Cruikshank seconded the resolution in a short but pregnant speech, which greatly interested the audience. The second resolution was one of mere detail. Under the rules now in force, donors of Rs. 5,000 and upwards in a lump become Life Councillors, and of Rs. 500, Life Members; but advantage is not taken widely of these rules. It is believed that many would come forward if the payments were allowed to be made by instalments, and the object of the resolution was to change the rules for this purpose. Sir Rivers Thompson, who had charge of the resolution. did not, however, stick to this technical work. Rising to the importance of the occasion, he made an exhaustive speech on the operations of the Bengal Branch of which he is the President, and it was listened to with marked attention. He announced that an institution had been established at Cuttack for medical tuition; that the Durbhanga Dispensary of His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga had been opened; that an offer had been made by His Highness the Nawab of Murshidabad to open a similar dispensary; and that minor institutions at Bhagulpore and Bankipore were also in operation. Of the Maharani Surnamayi Hostel, he gave the following account:

"You know the liberality of Maharanee Surnomoyee has enabled us to erect an establishment and open a hostel which enables us to accommodate 17 pupils. We have got an excellent lady superintendent, and we have got medical classes in it under the direction of Dr. Coates, who will give you the assurance that its classes are regularly attended, and the pupils there are doing excellent work. In all directions, I think that no one will venture to dispute that the year 1886, a year of preparing and organising the system under which it will work, is a year in which great things have been done. We can point not only to the Central Association, but to branch associations of every capital and in every province, and to the amount of relief which has been afforded to large numbers of sufferers in that section of the community which has hitherto been quite helpless in their sickness, and without any alleviation of their miseries. Take, as an illustration, what has been done in Calcutta. On the whole, there were 3820 patients who obtained relief in the Calcutta female dispensaries within the eight months. If we come to think that when we ourselves are ill, we send for a doctor, what can be imagined of the amount of relief and succour given to those who without this dispensary would have had no means of alleviating their suffering, and who would either have continued to suffer for a long time or have died. Beyond this, we know that so popular has this institution become that from all parts of the suburbs, large numbers of native ladies come forward to seek that aid which this association is intended especially to confer upon them.

The motion was seconded by Moulvie Abdul Jabbar in a fluent speech, in course of which he happily remarked that the name of the Countess of Dufferin will be remembered in Musalman households with the same feeling as that of Zobeida Khanam, the Queen consort of Harunir Rashid. Maharaja Narendrakrishna, Bahadur,then moved a cordial vote of thanks to the Countess of Dufferin for her benevolent endeavours to promote the welfare of the women of the East, which was seconded by Nawab Abdul Latif, and carried by acclamation. The proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close by the chairman in a touching speech from which we cannot resist the temptation of extracting the following pithy remarks:

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, having said this much, perhaps as an humble outsider, uninitiated in the mysteries of the internal government of the Fund, I may be permitted to address to those who superintend its operations, on the one hand a compliment, and on the other a criticism. In the first place, I desire to compliment them on their admirable State paper. India in all times has been celebrated for the admirable character of these documents, and I am glad to think that, no matter from what source—whether from Bombay, from Mrdras, from Calcutta, or from the Central Committee—these documents emanate, they are all characterized by a laudable simplicity of expression and by the extreme lucidity with which they give a vast amount of complicated information. The criticism which I would desire to address to the managers and to the governing body of the Fund is that they are a great deal too modest in their demands and in their requisitions. When I heard them simply talking of three more lakhs, of a maximum of five lakhs, as the utmost to which they dare aspire, I could not help thinking that it would have been more becoming the occasion, much more appropriate to the cause which they are so nobly advocating, and much more respectful to the constituencies to which they are authorized to appeal, that they should have talked of 50 lakhs. When we remember, on the one hand, what is the task that they have set themselves—the way in which they are bringing health and light and happiness into millions of Indian homes—and on the other hand, as I myself have had an opportunity of observing, that from one end of India to the other, every community in the land is full of sympathy with this movement, then I feel that if only they have the courage of their opinions and make a sufficiently peremptory and earnest appeal to their friends and admirers, they will obtain an infinitely larger sum than that to which their ambition seems at present restricted." (Cheers) No one knows better than myself the difficulty of obtaining money in India. It is one of those disagreeble problems which I have had to face under very disheartening circumstances, but let me tell the Lady President of the Fund that it will probably prove a far more graceful, as well as more successful, method, to throw herself on the generosity of the Indian people, than, as I have been obliged to do, to resort to those mechanical means by which alone the Government coffers can be replenished. (Laughter and loud cheers.)

Before closing this notice we think it pleasing to take note of an interesting incident. The reporter of the *Statesman* says that Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin in leaving the hall observed, among the crowd, Pundit Ojodhyanath Ojha, the High Priest of Baidyanath, who, as our readers remember, endowed several valuable scholarships in aid of the Fund and had come expressly to attend the meeting. Her Excellency sent for the holy personage, and thanked him personally for the trouble he had taken in coming all the way to attend the meeting."

THE JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

WHEN writing on the subject of the Jubilee on the 17th instant, we expressed our dissent from an insidious project which was then spreading as a rumour; that rumour was that the money raised in Bengal should be sent to England to the aid of the Imperial Institute. Commenting on this, we said 'the matter becomes a great deal more obnoxious when the idea comes to mind that the bulk, or a good part, of the money should, according to some officials, be sent to London as India's contribution to the Imperial Institute. We have not the smallest possible objection to the proposed Institute. We should be extremely glad to see it realised; but we hold that our Government should contribute to it from the public exchequer, in the same way as several Australian and other Colonial Governments have done, and not raise it in the name of "public rejoicing." There is a sense of incongruousness, to use no harsher epithet, in calling in subscriptions in Bengal, for an institute in London, as subscriptions for "public rejoicings" in Bengal, which we cannot readily shake off. The project has since made a step forward. At a meeting of the General Committee of the Jubilee Memorial Fund, held in the rooms of the British Indian Association, on the 27th instant, a draft circular was submitted for adoption, which contained the following sentences:—

"What form the Jubilee memorial shall take must of necessity depend upon the funds which the Executive Committee may be able to place at the disposal of the General Committee. It is earnestly hoped that the General Committee may be in a position to confer upon the province some great and lasting benefit, by the establishment of some institution the influence of which shall be felt and appreciated by all classes and all communities alike. At the same time, the Committee would desire not to overlook the claims which the Imperial Indian and Colonial Institute, proposed to be established by the Heir-Apparent to the throne, must have upon all parts of the widely extended but loyally united Empire of our Sovereign."

The last sentence led to a warm discussion. Dr. W. W. Hunter, who had charge of the circular, dwelt with his usual force and eloquence on the importance of the Colonial Institute, the good it was calculated to confer on India, and the propriety of the people of this country rendering it every support. He did not wish all the money likely to be raised in India to be sent to the Colonial Institute. He wanted to add to the Circular that technical education should be encouraged, but would remit a respectable sum to England. He said that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress wished that the proposed Institute should be encouraged by Her Indian subjects, and that the people would meet Her wishes by sending a part of the fund to that Institute. Mr. Justice Cunningham demurred. He thought the discussion was premature, and that the Executive Commitee was not the party qualified to decide upon the subject. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra concurred in this opinion. As long as the Committee was not in a position to decide what should be done in the way of a permanent memorial in Bengal, it was, he thought, absurd to think of a rider. After deciding upon that primary question, there would be time enough to think of what could be done with any possible surplus that may be left in hand. To vote away a large sum now would be to cripple the resources at the disposal of the Committee for the local memorial. The Town Hall resolution, he held, contemplated the *locale* of the memorial to be Bengal, and to go out of Bengal would be to travel out of the province for which the Committee was appointed. True, the words "a permanent memorial on behalf of the Province of Bengal" as put in the resolution did not exclude England in so many words; but the words cannot be fairly construed in any other sense. The advantages to be derived from the Colonial Institute were remote and deductive, whereas what was wanted was something local, substantial, and manifest to the senses of the people. The speaker did not pretend to any knowledge of the wishes of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, but he thought the word *wish* had been used in a way that was wrong and mischievous. In the connexion in which it came out, it meant not *wish*, pure and simple, but *preference*, and no one in India was in a position to say that Her Majesty *preferred* the Institute to any form of memorial which her people here might propose, but had not yet done so. She doubtless wished that they should rejoice on the occasion, and would be gratified to hear that they had done so. She will be equally pleased to hear that they had raised subscriptions for a permanent memorial or memorials; but it would be a violent presumption to say that she would be *more* gratified to see the money they have raised sent to England, than to let them disburse it in the way they liked best. The speaker could not believe for a moment that that was Her Majesty's wish, and he held that the discussion was uncalled for and irrelevant at the present stage. The clear duty of the Executive Committee was to collect subscriptions, and not to forestal the discretion of the subscribers. His strongest objection to the proposal was that it would lay the axe at the root of the success of the undertaking. It would check the flow of money; it would make the people unwilling to subscribe; it would give rise to an unhealthy feeling which should on no account be permitted. He moved, therefore, that the last sentence of the obnoxious para, be omitted. Several gentlemen supported his motion. But on the motion of the Chairman, Sir Comer Petheram, a second amendment was declared carried. The second amendment alters the disputed sentence thus: "At the same time, the Committee would desire to show every respect to the wishes of our sovereign the Queen Empress." This is *apropos* of nothing that precedes or follows it in the Circular; it stands alone, unconnected, and out of place. But it has made matters a great deal worse. The original motion had the merit of being frank and open. It candidly declared what it meant. But now there is a roundabout, indirect, suggestive reference to an undeclared, unpublished wish of which people know nothing, and of which, the Circular gives not the smallest inkling. It creates suspicion where there should be no room for any, and checks the flow of liberality which should be encouarged to the utmost. We do not doubt for a moment that "the Committee would desire to show every respect to the wishes of our Sovereign the Queen Empress." We accord to them a high amount of loyalty; but they are in that respect by no means singular. Her Majesty's leiges everywhere cherish the same desire, and no one who knows what loyalty means would be behindhand of them. But why obtrude this *confessio fidei* on the public in a business circular to make an ostentatious display of a merit which belongs to every good man? As the amendment came from Sir Comer Petheram, we are perfectly satisfied that it is not intended to serve as the thin end of a wedge to be made use of on a future occasion; it would be an insult to the noble Chief to harbour the shadow of an idea of the kind. It was obviously put in as a salve to sooth some ruffled feeling about loyalty which some people laboured under; but for all that, it will do harm. People in every district will subscribe for local rejoicings, and also for local memorials, of which there are many schemes already afloat, and others are sure to be put forth; and some are most likely to be carried out. The inclination, therefore, will be rather to shirk, than to court, provincial schemes, and the suspicion created by the unmeaning, uncalled-for, but apparently insidious declaration will afford a good plea for not subscribing to them. This is a mischief which we very much dread, and if it comes to be realised, as very likely it will, the blame will rest entirely with the Committee. There is no denying the fact noticed by Sir Comer Petheram that people do not wish to send their money to England; they want to enjoy the benefit of their memorial works here in Bengal; they won't subscribe if this be not attainable; and to try to take them in by not openly declaring the object or objects for which money is wanted is a course of procedure of which the gentlemen concerned should not have been parties. They should have remembered that you can take an unwilling horse to the pond, but you cannot make him drink. Any resolution may be carried at a Committee meeting, but that does not promote the flow of subscriptions. We prevent no one from subscribing for the Institute; we would strongly urge them to subscribe; but we would on no account indirectly pronounce the *anathema maranatha* of disloyalty against those who would act otherwise. There will be suspicion; they will be fully justified in holding back; they cannot be blamed if they did; and the opportunity for erecting a grand memorial in Bengal will be lost. We hope and trust the district memorials will be sufficiently numerous and valuable to make up for the loss in the metropolis. His Excellency the Viceroy specially desired that, in the present matter, the "initiative" should be left with the people; but the official world in India cannot tolerate the idea; they must have their finger in the pie, and if they cannot do so openly, they get up a fiction about the Queen's wishes. If there be any declaration of the Queen's wishes, let it be at once published authoritatively, and the public will know what to do, and vindicate their loyalty and devotion to the utmost, but away with dark hints. A hint from the QueenEmpress is much more potent than a legislative enactment, and we are sure that our gracious Sovereign would be the last to issue hints. Admit that there is a hint somewhere, and we come to the absurdity that the Bombay people who have voted a Technical School in Bombay, the Calcutta Corporation which will have a work under their Act, the Nawab of Murshidawho will have a hospital, and the people of England who have scores of memorials in hand, and none of whom will devote a farthing from their subscriptions to the Institute, have neglected the hint and shown a want of "respect to the wishes of our sovereign the Queen Empress." Such cannot really be the case, and we have no hesitation in denouncing the story about Her Majesty's wish to be a bogey got up to override the loyalty of the people.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

JUSTICE Cunningham takes furlough for fifteen months and Mr. Elliot for six.

THE address to the Queen will be presented at 4-30 P. M., on Wednesday the 16th February and the site chosen is opposite the Grand Stand of the race course.

THE Sind-Pishin State Railway will be extended from Quetta to the Kotal at the top of the Bolan pass. The Secretary of State has sanctioned a cost of Rs. 27,22,940.

MR. A. Wilson has taken up the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion about feting the children of our schools on the Jubilee day. As somewhere near 30,000 children will have to be managed, proper organisation is necessary and Mr. Wilson invites a preliminary meeting of heads of institutions for the purpose. The Belvedere grounds and the Zoological gardens will be placed at the disposal of the management. After the fete, the children will be marched *en masse* to the maidan to witness the presentation of the address to the Viceroy. Reserved accommodation will be provided for them at the display of the fireworks.

THE latest rumours about the coming shower of Jubilee "Honors" for Bengal place the names of the Nawab of Moorshidabad, the Maharaja of Durbhanga, and Mr. Harrison under K. C. S. I.; those of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, and Mr. Paul under K.C.I.E. (the new Order); that of Dr. Mahendra Lall Sarkar, under C.S.I.; those of Babus Durgachurn Law, Jodulal Mallik, Dinendronath Roy,

Pearymohan Mukerji, and MahendraLall Khan (o fNarajol), under Rajaships; and those of Moulvis Lutf Ali, Abdul Jabbar, and Amir Hossain, under Nawabships. We are not in a position to vouch for the accuracy of the rumours; but we believe few of the gentlemen named, will have cause to complain of disappointment. Of course many others will come in, but we know not their names at present. As Honors like kissing, go by favor, it would be a waste of time to enquire into the merits of these names, at all events the time for criticism will not arrive until after the 16th proximo.

THE good people of Murshidabad propose to celebrate the Jubilee in a right loyal style. Besides the usual festivities, fireworks, and illuminations, the event will be commemorated by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad by establishing a Midwifery institution. Rai Sitab Chand Bahadur has, on behalf of his mother Srimati Prankumari Bibi, offered to open a High School at Azimgung. Babus Bissen Chand Dudheria and Budh Mall Dudheria will feed the city poor, and Roy Dhunput Sing, Bahadur, will distribute clothes. The more the merrier.

A CONGRATULATORY address was presented to Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore, Pradhan Acharya of the Brahma Samaj, by a large body of Brahmos on Saturday last, at his Chinsurah residence, Hooghly.

THE question of the erection of a Central Railway Station in Calcutta will not be finally decided till the Hooghly bridge is completed.

HER Excellency the Countess of Dufferin will open the 'Ezra Hospital' which has been erected in the Medical College grounds, this evening at 4-30 P.M.

THE Bengal Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission have closed their Calcutta operations where a number of witnesses telling very much the same tale, have been examined. The Sub-Committee started for Dacca on Saturday last where witneses are promised to be more plentiful than in "apathetic" Calcutta.

THE High Court has promulgated a wholesome ruling. Under the old Bengal rent law, a co-sharer could collect his share of the rent separately, with the consent of his tenant and co-sharer, and such an arrangement might be proved by direct proof, or proof of usage. Section 188 of the new Bengal Tenancy Act was held to mean that this could no longer be done and the interpretation was largely accepted and many rent-suits by co-sharers were dismissed on the ground that they must be instituted by or on behalf of all the co-sharers. The High Court has now pronounced that that is not the interpretation of the law and that independent suits by co-sharers for their share of the rent are perfectly valid.

THE prayer of the people that both the 16th and 17th of February next be observed as holidays in all public offices in Bengal, in celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, has been granted by the Viceroy. There will thus be ample time for the leiges to devote to rejoicings.

IT is said His Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore will come down to Calcutta, to participate in the Jubilee demonstration of the metropolis. It is obvious that His Highness has other objects in view. His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar is also expected, but not the Maharaja of Jeypore as previously announced.

IT is reported that Mr. Halliday, Commissione of Patna will probably act for Mr. Cockerell on the Board of Revenue. When the latter gentleman retires, the substantive appointment will worthily go, we believe, to Mr. F. B. Peacock.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta this year unusually early. His Excellency will probably go away early in March, proceed direct to Lahore where something like a Grand Jubilee Durbar is contemplated to be held. Would not that be out of date? If, however, the proper date could have been violated with impunity, there is no reason why Jubilee Durbars should not be held whenever it pleases the authorities. It is quite an act of grace for the Viceroy to live in Calcutta for a few weeks by way of relaxation, relief, or change, and early or late departures are not a matter of much consequence.

IT is even as we apprehended, and matters have turned out as they were bound to do. Reuter's announcement that Mr. R. Hardie, Treasurer and Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Bullene-Smith as member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, sets matters at rest. Mr. Yule's claims, however superior, were bound to be overlooked for no better reason than tht they were advocated with remarkable unanimity by the Indian Press from one end of the country to the other. It has invariably been noticed that nothing is so fatal to any cause as the universal advocacy of the Indian Press, and if the Press were wise, it would have kept its own counsel and not injured Mr. Yule's claims by indiscreet advocacy. Here was a man who was not only an eminent merchant and economist but thoroughly representative from a strictly Indian point of view. The Indian nation would have implicit confidence in his sympathy, wisdom, discretion, abilities, and broad-heartedness, and yet he has been quietly shelved in, because forsooth his supporters were clamorous in their advocacy. It will, of course, be pretended that Mr. Hardie's appointment came from the Home Government direct, and theIndian Government had nothing to do with it and so on. But will any one believe that the Government of India was not consulted on so important a question, and if consulted could not have represented Mr. Yule's claims, and above all, the popular wishes about it? But a Government is not worth its name if it cannot systematically set popular wishes at defiance, lest it should be suspected of softness or popularity-hunting. The Government has recklessly sacrificed a rare opportunity of taking the people into its confidence by nominating to this responsible position one who was in every way after their heart. Against Mr. Hardie, personally we have nothing to say. From a mercantile point of view, his selection may be, as it no doubt is, very good. But he is not a people's man. We shall not do him the injustice of supposing that he is opposed to popular interest, as we have had little opportunity of judging him from that stand point. He has been a close business man all his life and has done his business well, and if he has not had an opportunity of championing our cause, he has at least not been known to be opposed to it. His relations with the late Finance Committee are supposed to have indicated a very independent spirit, and that ought to stand him in good stead in his place in the Council.

OUR Little Pedlingtonians have proved equal to the occasion. Failing to obtain a bill of indemnity from Government for their proposed disbursement of a lakh of rupees in the teeth of their charter, and yet determined to incur the expense, they have hit upon an ingenious *modus vivendi*. At the last meeting of the Corporation, held on Thursday last, they resolved "that the sum of Rs. 85,000 be granted out of capital, and be applied to the erection of a permanent memorial which will be consistent with the purposes to which Municipal Fund may be applied under the Act." This is good, indeed. It saves the law; it saves the *amour propre* of those who wanted to act illegally; it sustains the position of those who opposed the would-be law-breakers; it enables the Corporators to display their loyalty in a becoming manner; and lastly it cheats those who want a percentage on all subscriptions for transmission to England. Loyalty, unquestionably, is a great thing, but the highest form of loyalty, we hold, is that which Socrates, like, devotes the highest respect to the sanctity of the law, for we accept the motto of Mr. Cotton that "Order is the basis" of humanity. By the way, the Port Commission forms as integral a part of the town as the Corporation, but it has not yet shown any disposition towards raising a Jubilee memorial out of the vast resources left at its disposal. It should do something besides illuminating its office building. True, it stands in great need of light, as it works with closed doors, and never allows its proceedings to be published; but as it is a model which has been often thrown by Government in the teeth of the Corporation, it might show a good example to its less favored rival in the way of loyal demonstration. Is it wanting in loyalty? or does it follow our principle of *suprema lex*?

WE are informed that "An Album, containing Photograph Portraits of the Governors-General of India" will be shortly published by Baboo Loke Nath Ghose, the author of "Indian Peerage," &c., Babu Kali Prosunno Mookerjee, of Messrs. H. C. Gangooly and Company, and Raboo Gopal Krisna Gosvami, an amateur Photo-artist. Lord Dufferin has been pleased to accord his permission to dedicate the Album to His Excellency. Baboo Loke Nath Ghose dedicated his previous works to Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, and Lord Ripon, successively.

THE accommodation of the female prisoners in the Alipore Jail has been a matter of frequent complaint. For better accommodating them, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has, we are glad to learn, sanctioned the erection of a two-storeyed building at a cost of nearly ten thousand Rupees. Both civil and criminal female prisoners will be located there. But the arrangements for the civil and criminal sides, will of course, be separate.

THE next examination of female candidates for admission into the Certificated Class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held on the 8th, 9th, and 10th February. The successful candidates, after admission, will have the option of residing at Ranee Surnomoye's newly built Hostel. Those who enter the class, after passing the Entrance Examination, will be entitled to the degree of L. M. S and M. B. of the University. The number of pupils already on the rolls of the Certificated Class is eleven, all of whom are Christians, Eurasian or European. Besides these, three Indian ladies are, attached to the regular classes of the College.

THE revised rules for the award of Government Junior and Senior Scholarships which have received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor call for a few remarks. The growing educational requirements of the country have not been attended with a proportionate increase in the number of the scholarships. The Junior Scholarships are of three grades. Ten are of the first grade carrying monthly stipends of Rs. 20, 47 of the second grade carrying monthly stipends of Rs. 15, and 95 of the third grade carrying monthly stipends of Rs. 10. The Senior Scholarships are only fifty in number for the whole of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, ten being of first grade carrying Rs. 25 per month, and fifty of the second grade of the monthly allowance of Rs. 20 each. With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, a junior scholarship may be held at any one of the affiliated Colleges in Bengal which the holder may select. A Government junior scholarship may also be held in the United Kingdom, subject to the condition of good conduct and satisfactory progress. But a Government junior scholarship held in Bengal is not transferable to other provinces of India. The provision for special scholarships for European and Eurasian students has enabled the Government to require, we are glad see, that no candidate who cannot read and write with facility and correctness, one of the vernacular languages of Bengal. will be eligible for a junior scholarship. This is a course to which no legitimate objection can be taken when foreigners are specially provided for. A rule has been provided which says that the holder of a junior scholarship in an institution not under the management of Government, will be liable at any time to be examined by two persons appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved by the Principal of the College to

which he belongs ; and on proof of unsatisfactory progress, to be deprived of his scholarship. At first sight, this appears a harsh rule, but the belief being prevalent that there are some bogus colleges it is perhaps necessary. Practically, we trust, it will be a dead letter.

A BEHALA correspondent complains of the laxity and indifference of the local police. A case of supposed suicide was reported some time ago in which the deceased is said to have been found hanging from a branch of a tree with his feet resting on the ground and the police failed to clear up the mysteries evidently connected with it. In another case, there was a village row in which the Noskarpore outpost is charged of having failed to render timely help. We have only to mention, we are sure, these instances quoted by our correspondent, will obtain a proper enquiry into the allegations.

TELEGRAMS.

ORDERS have been issued by the Board of Admiralty for the new corvettes *Calliope* and *Cordelia*, of sixteen and ten guns respectively, to proceed immediately to reinforce the China squadron under Vice-Admiral Hamilton.

NEWS has been received at Suakim that an attack has been made on Massowah by the Abyssinians under Rass Aloula, in which the Italians lost five in killed and Abyssinians two hundred.

LARGE reinforcements of Italian troops are under orders to proceed to Massowah, and two Italian corvettes have also been orderd there.

THE *Times* states that Port Hamilton was evacuated by the British Sunday before last.

THE United States Senate have passed the Bill empowering the president of the United States to grant protection to American fishermen. During the debate which preceded the passing of the Bill, the speakers violently attacked England and threatened war if the seizures of American fishing vessels were continued.

THE official statement made by the *Daily News* respecting the imminence of war between France and Germany was unauthorized, and denied.

PREPARATIONS are being made by the Austro-Hungarian Goverment for mobilizing the forces of the empire.

SIR William White dined with the Sultan on the 23rd, and was most cordially received by His Imperial Majesty, who said that he hoped that Sir Drummond Wolff was the bearer of proposals for a satisfactory solution of the Egyptian Question.

THE daily increasing popularity of general Boulanger is exciting the jealousy and fears of the Moderates, as well as of the majority in M. Goblet's Cabinet. The press of the Extremist party are publishing articles effusively eulogizing the patriotism and vigour of the Minister of War.

ON Sunday, the Socialists repeated their conduct of hissing during prayers for her Majesty the Queen and the Royal family at numerous churches in the Metropolis.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces that most of the Cabinets have favourably received the efforts made by the Russian Government with the view of settling the Bulgarian question. The *Journal* points out that it is essential first to restore to Bulgaria a legally-constituted Government, and then agree as to the selection of a Prince for the throne,

THE *Times* states that Russia has proposed to the Powers to instruct their Envoys at Constantinople to negotiate for the settlement of the Bulgarian question while the Bulgarian Delegates are present in that capital.

OWING to the tact displayed by the Governor and others at Madras the dissension as to the date of the Queen's Jubilee celebration has ceased, and the result is that the Governor presided at a large meeting of all classes to appoint a committee and take other steps towards immediate action in the matter. The Sheriff announced his intention to build a Victoria Ward for one of the local hospitals, and to feed school children. He also stated that Rajah Gajpatti Roy, of Vizagapatam, would present a bronze statue of the Queen to the City.

Parliament was opened on January 27th by Royal Commission. Her Majesty's speech from the Throne, was read by the Lord Chfancellor. The debate on the address has been adjourned.

IN the House of Commons on January 27th instant, Lord Randolph Churchill made a statement in reference to his resigning his seat in the Cabinet. His Lordship said that, the estimates for the army and Navy being, in his opinion, excessive for a genuinely peaceful policy, which he considered was incumbent on England. and his colleagues declining to retrench them, tendered his resignotion. Lord Salisbury wrote that the outlay was necessary for the defence of the coaling stations, as he was of opinion that the chances were in favour of war at an early date. Lord Randolph then said that he refused to acquiesce in joining in the desperate stakes for which the other nations were playing.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preperation, and observed :—" I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks :—

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets :

A Report on the History of the Department of the Metropolitan Police known as the Convict supervision office, prepared and issued by James Monro. Esqr.
2. Report on the Barasat Association for the year ending the 30th september 1886.
3. Report on the Administration of the License Tax in Bengal for the year 1885-86.
4. Rajputana Administration Report for 1885-86.
5. Rajputana sanitary &c. Report for 1885.
6. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1885-86.
7. Report on the Administration of the Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for the official year 1885-86.
8. Finance and Revenue Accounts. Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India Part III.
9. The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Commitee of the Howrah People's Association for the year 1885-86.
10. Bharatee for Agrahayan last.
11. Reshum Totta.
12. The Sahitya Sangraha or Selection from standard Hindu writers in prose and poetry both classical and modern by Baboo Bires war chackervarty.
13. The testimonials and Degrees of Dr. S. C. Mukerjee M D. C. M, C. S. Sc. cambridge
13. Copies of Testimonials of the Services of Kumar Harendra Krishna Rai Bahadoor, Commencing from the year 1851.
14. The Mohavarat of Krishna Dwaipayan Vyasa translated into Eng ish prose by Babu Protab Chunder Roy, Part XXVIII.
15. Sachitra Karikar Darpan by Babu Behari Lall Ghose No. IV.
16. The Scientific Magazine or Bishwakarma by Babu Behari Lal Ghose. No. VI IV.
17. H. H. The Moharani's Girl's School, Mysore
18 H. H. The Moharani's Girl's School, Mysore, Memorandum of Progress, from April 1885 to November 1886.
19. The Fifth Annual Report of H. H The Moharani's caste Girls School, Mysore.
20. Evidence of Babu Jodunath Mozoomdar M.A. Editor of the " Tribune" before the Pub ic Service Commission.
21. Government of India Department of Finance and commerce No. 8 of 1886-87.
22. Government of India Department of Finance and commerce No. 7 of 1886-87.
23 Government of India Department of Finance and commerce No. 5 of 1886-87.
24. The Indian Magazine No. 12.
25. The Map of Upper Burma.
26. The Journalist No. 7.
27. The Friend of China. Vol. IX.-No. 3.
28. Journal of the East India Association No. 6.
29. The Interpreter, a monthly journal edited by P. C Mozoomdar. Vol. II. No. IV.
30. Indian Engineering, An illustrated weekly journal edited by Pat. Doyle C.E. Vol. I No. 1.
31. Printers, Stationers, and Kindred Traders Effective Advertiser, No. 27.
32. Minutes of the Proceedings of the Special General Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, held at their office, at Alipore, on Monday, the 6th December 1886, at 4-30 P.M.
33. A copy of the memorial from the Vice President, Howrah People's Association to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

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Hon'ble A. Shashia Shastree, C. S. I. Poodoocota 0 4

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday* the 1st *February* at 7 P. M.

Subject : Expansion of bodies by Heat in detail (continued.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E. on *Thursday*, the 3rd *February* at 7 P. M.

Subject : Human Eye as an Insrument of Vision.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen. on *Friday*, the 4th *February* at 7 P. M.

Subject : Alcohols and its Derivatives (continued.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 5th *February*.

Junior Class from 3 to 4 P. M.

Subject : Hydrogen and Oxygen.

Senior Class from 4 to 5 P. M.

Subject : Water Analysis (concluded.)

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

January 28th, 1887.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 26, *1886.*

GENERAL.—Mr L Hare, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C) of 1880, and to decide appeals under that Act in Burdwan.

Mr. J, Crawfurd, District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, allowed furlough for eight months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th March 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr J. Crawfurd, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Vernor, District and Sessions Judge, Bhaugulpore is allowed furlough for one year and eight months under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th March 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, District and Sessions Judge, Birbhum, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. H. Verner, or until further orders.

Mr F W Badcock Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Jugde of Birbhum, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C A Wilkins, or until further orders.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th proximo.

Moulvi Ahmed Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly is allowed furlough, under section 132, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, up to the 30th June 1887.

Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed fourlough for one year, under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code.

Major W. F. Dodsworth is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the small cause court in that Cantonment, during the absence, on deputation, of Captain W. Hastings, or until further orders.

Babu Hurry Mohun Dutt is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongong, Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hem Chunder Mitter, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The order of the 28th December 1886 granting privilege leave for fourteen days to Moulvi Fazlul Karim Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector Netrokona Mymensingh is cancelled.

Babu Bissessur Dass Temporary Sub-Deputy collector Darjiling is allowed leave for three months under section 128-1 chapter X of the civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Chundi Dass Ghose, Temporary Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under act X of 1870 in the Tumluk Sub-Divisions, in the district of Midnapore.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed furlough for ten months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th March next.

Babu Nowrungi Lal, special Deputy Collector on Butwar work, in Durbhugna, is allowed leave for two months, under sections 134 and 141, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 22nd September last.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, District and sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for two years under section 50 chapter V of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the 1st March 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Suresh chunder chatterji, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector,

Babu Medni Prosad Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, chumparun, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Shama Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurungabad, Gya, is transferred to Monghyr, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Police.—Mr. H. W. Reily is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police and is posted to Dinagepore.

Mr. G. D. Graham, District Superintendent of Police Birbhum, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 132 chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th March 1887.

Mr. H. W. Boilean, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, is transferred to Dacca.

Ecclesiastical.—The Revd. William Henry Hart of Wesleyan Mission, Calcutta, is hereby licensed under section 6 Act XV of 1872 to solemnize marriage between persons one or both of whom is a christain or are christians.

The Rev. F. F. Griffin of the American Baptist Mission Balasore is hereby licensed under section 6 Act XV of 1872 to solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christain or are Christains and under section 9 of the Act, to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christain.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

LOST.

On Wednesday January 19, 1887 between 4½ and 6 P.M.

TWO CURRENCY NOTES OF 500 Rs. EACH.

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By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

From the 16th February, 1887

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Having for its principal object the exposition of the disputed points of the Sastras and the solution of the gravest problems of society and Practical Politics from a strictly Hindu point of view.
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